









## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

## PARSED SUEZ CANAL.

**OUTWARD BOUND:**—*Glenfinglas*, July 20; *Hazel Branch*, Aug. 3; *Laidedale*, *Chilston*, Aug. 7; *Willow Branch*, 10; *Glenfinglas*, 14; *Ajux*, *Oceana*, *Ashtun*, 21.

**HOMEWARD BOUND:**—*Glenfinglas*, July 17; *Yorkshire*, *Polyphemus*, 20; *Suber*, *Glenfinglas*, 27; *Bombay*, *Augusta*, 3; *Montclair*, 10; *Orion*, *Kadaster*, 14; *Nestor*, *Iron*, 17; *Sydney*, 21.

The M. M. Co.'s steamship *Melbourne*, with the *FRANCE* Mail of August 3, left Saigon on Sunday, September 2nd, at 4 a.m., and may be expected here on or about Wednesday, Sept. 5. This Packet brings replies to letters despatched from Hongkong on June 27.

The P. & O. s.s. *Bazanz*, with the *ENGLAND* Mail of Aug. 10, left Singapore on Sunday, Aug. 2, at 5 p.m., and may be expected here on or about Friday, August 7. This packet brings replies to letters despatched from Hongkong on July 5.

The P. M. s.s. *City of Peking*, with mails, &c., left San Francisco for this port, via Yokohama, on Aug. 16.

The P. M. s.s. *China*, with mails, &c., left San Francisco for this port, via Yokohama, on Aug. 28.

The N. P. s.s. *Tucoma* left Tucoma for Hongkong on Aug. 22, via Japan ports.

The O. S. Co.'s steamship *Antenor* left Singapore on Sept. 1, and may be expected here on or about Sept. 7.

The D. R. steamship *Gerda*, from Hamburg, left Singapore for this port on Sept. 2, and may be expected here on or about Sept. 8.

The s.s. *Arratoon* from Calcutta, left Singapore for this port on Sept. 3, and may be expected here on or about Sept. 9.

The P. & O. Co.'s s.s. *M. de la Bombay* for this port on Aug. 28.

There are still twelve cases of plague under treatment.

The s.s. *Arratoon* from Calcutta, left Singapore for this port yesterday afternoon, the 3rd instant.

The steamship *Wosang*, we learn from Shanghai, has been chartered to carry a cargo of coal to the British fleet at Chefoo.

The north-east monsoon has begun unusually early. A fresh north easterly wind has been blowing since Sunday. Few will be sorry if it has set in for good.

What amounts precisely to an appeal against the finding of the Marine Court of Inquiry held at Singapore upon the stranding of the *Nanyang* (Capt. Nicol) has been promoted on behalf of the matter.

In a cricket match at Kobe on the 24th and 25th ult., Messrs W. H. Moulton and A. J. Moulton, from Shanghai, appeared on opposite sides. W. H. Moulton, going in first, carried his bat through the innings for 116 runs. A. J. Moulton scored 15.

A GREEK named Nicholas George, lamp-trimmer on board the British steamer *Angora*, was charged at the Shanghai Police Court on the 30th ult. with stealing a bar of silver, valued at \$1061—the property of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha—in Nagasaki. The case was remanded.

On the 24th ult., the temperature in the shade at Shanghai was 101.6, the highest experienced for many years. Mr. James Smith, of the Old Dock, died from heat apoplexy. Mr. W. G. Hawkyard, died recently in the Customs office, whilst at his residence in the French Concession in from heat apoplexy.

The Band of the 1st Shropshire L. I. will play the following programme at the Officers' Mess to-night, commencing at 8 o'clock:—

Overture "Zampa".....Harold.  
Dance "Spanish".....Sir A. Sullivan.  
Selection "Mantua".....Waltz.  
"The Venetian Song".....Sir A. Sullivan.  
Selection "The Mikado".....Sir A. Sullivan.  
Song "The Last Watch".....Pussini.

At the Magistracy to-day, before Mr. H. E. Wodehouse, a civil case was charged with having 30,000 percussion caps in his possession without a licence. He stated that he was a regular employee of a Chinese gunsmith, and was taking the cargo of caps on board a boat. He was therefore released from custody. Apparently, therefore, this British Colony may be turned into a Chinese arsenal, and nobody will say a word about it.

At the Magistracy to-day, before Comr. Hastings, Captain A. M. Raymond, late of the steamer *Kwong-ma*, was brought up on remand charged with libelling Mr. Kaw Hong Taka. Mr. C. D. Wilkinson was for the prosecution, and Mr. J. Hastings (Mr. V. H. Deacon's office) was for the defence. Mr. Wilkinson asked leave to withdraw the charge, as the defendant had promised to publish an apology and pay expenses. Mr. Hastings agreed, and the defendant was accordingly discharged.

The use of photographs on licences issued to Chinese was shown in a case which came before the Magistracy to-day. The steam launch *Taipei* yesterday was carrying 27 passengers more than the licence limit, and when the police went on board they found that the man in charge was not qualified for any such work, and was not the certificated master at all. Yet the photograph on the paper was the only proof. Incapable and irresponsible men in charge of steam launches are a great danger not only to the vessels they are on but also to all they may meet. The owner of the *Taipei* was brought before Mr. Wodehouse and fined \$50 for the two offences.

This is the unkind manner in which the *China Gazette* refers to our morning contemporary's "lucid account" of "skyscape effects" (sunset) in which "rosy effulgence," "golden glory," and "blue indistinctness" occurred in conjunction with a "wedge of the most delicate sea-green imaginable."—We must attribute the following outbreak in the usually staid columns of our respected contemporary the *Daily Press* to either some new brain microbe having attacked Hongkong, or the introduction of some hitherto unknown brand.

On Friday last, 31st ultimo, we published "Cores—a Dialogue" which appeared in the *Victoria Weekly Colonist* above the signature of "C. F. Moore." A Canton correspondent calls our attention to the fact that the dialogue, with the exception, perhaps, of the last two or three paragraphs, appears in *Railroad's* "Idiomatis Dialogues in the Peking Colloquial" (page 249), published at the North China Herald Office in 1883.

We thank our correspondent for calling our attention to the matter. An explanation from the *Victoria Weekly Colonist* or "C. F. Moore" should be as interesting as the dialogue.

The *Singapore Free Press* of August 27 contains a long statement regarding the operations of the Government forces against the rebels in Pahang. Mr. Clifford has returned to Singapore, and it is stated by our contemporary that the Pahang Government have cause to be anything but satisfied at the nature of the co-operation given by their Kelantan allies in the matter of hunting down the Pahang refugees, who are now understood to be harbouring somewhere in the Kelantan jungles, having for the time being escaped their pursuers, owing to the duplicity of the Kelantan Chiefs on the borders. Mr. Clifford's abrupt return is explained by the circumstance that the Governor is anxious to negotiate with the Siamese Commissioners who have been invited to come down to Singapore in order to discuss matters with the Colonial Government.

The Hongkong correspondent of the *N. C. Daily News* says:—I am glad to say that there has been quite a revulsion of feeling in many quarters over the Resumption Bill, and that the views I expressed in a recent letter are now coming more strongly into favour. The unofficial members and some other well-known residents made visits recently to the condemned district, and after close inspection of the property they arrived at the conclusion that general destruction by fire or otherwise would be undesirable, and any fresh laying out of the area quite out of the question on account of the vast expense and enormous retaining walls that would be necessary. Representations to this effect were made to the Government, and as a result I hear the Resumption Bill has been extensively amended and will be published in its remodeled condition in the forthcoming issue of the *Government Gazette*. This is about the only original item in a letter extending over a column. We have had an opportunity of hearing the Unofficial Members on the Tientsin Ordinance, and fail to see that they are quite in accord with this correspondent, who is fairly reliable as long as he sticks to his crib—the Hongkong local newspapers. He will have an opportunity of correcting the above paragraph after he has read the news reports of the Council meetings.

A STRIKE of jirikka coolies was declared to-day, on account of the new regulation requiring each man's licence-number to be shown on his jacket. Hitherto the clothing of these coolies has been a standing joke against this colony ever since the popular pastime of globe-trotting was invented; and residents have always said it was disgraceful that the Government allowed such dirty, ragged, unwholesome specimens to be at large. None but a few uneducated that the wily ricksha men invariably borrow a whole jacket and a complete pair of the other garments when he goes up to the Police Station to pass muster and get his licence. At such times, every coolie looks quite respectable, or else sends a respectable-looking proxy. Now at last the Government have ordered that the ricksha coolies' numbers must be put on their jackets—that is to say, on the high-class habiliments exhibited at the licensing *levee*, meaning thereby that the said jackets will have to be regularly used in the streets, instead of the economical self-ventilating scrawny rig. That is why the coolies have stopped work, confident that as usual the authorities will tender an apology through the Protector of Chinese and cancel the obnoxious order. A few coolies were willing to ply for hire this morning, but they were soon stopped by the guild bullies. Half a dozen of the latter were arrested by the police for intimidation, and for the remainder of the day not a single public ricksha was to be had in the city. According to time-honoured custom there should now be loud protests against the "ill-timed action" of the Government in promoting useless fads; but, on the other hand, the Captain Superintendent of Police is to be backed up in his very sensible declaration the other day, the Chinese coolies will be taught a sound lesson—that though they may stop working if they choose to starve themselves, yet if they must not try any more of that "game of bluff" supported by violence, which has been tolerated only too long in this colony.

On the 27th August the Government of the Straits Settlements had received no confirmation from the Colonial Office of Rector's telegram, dated 22nd August, to the effect that the military execution has been reduced by £20,000.

The British ship *Senator* which ran ashore on Saratoga Spit, got off after a few hours' detention.

The British barque *Annie Mearns*, which arrived at Yokohama on the 22nd ult., met a heavy typhoon on the run up from Manila, and lost her boats and had her fore hatch stove in. Her cargo is reported to have been much damaged.

Mr. Alexander Topping, Island Sea Pilot, died at his residence in Shimonoya on the 24th ult., at the age of 51. He was a native of Scotland, but spent many years of his life in the East. He had been ill in health for some time.

The unusual heat this year has caused a kind of exodus on the part of labourers in the various cotton-mills in Japan, and a scarcity of hands in the result. Some two per cent. of the machinery of various mills is reported to be standing idle on this account alone.

A MEETING of United States missionaries was held at Shanghai on 1st September to take action with regard to petitioning the United States Government to define more clearly the right of missionaries to reside in the interior, and to secure full protection from the Chinese government for all missionaries.

The *N. C. Daily News*, in its account of the recent fire in Hoonan Road, Shanghai, states that the insurance on the burned property was as follows:—

	Tls.
Royal	12,000
N. E. and Mercantile	17,500
Union of London	12,500
San	9,000
Imperial	7,000
New Zealand	6,500
Provision National	9,000
Hamburg of 1877	6,500
Hongkong Fire	4,000
Northern	2,000
London and Lancashire	3,500
South British	3,000
China Fire	3,500
Balcan	1,500
Alliance	1,000
Netherlands	1,000
Norwich Union	1,000
Royal Exchange	1,000
Straits	750

THE BACILLUS.  
PROVED AT A DEPTH OF 20 INCHES.

Dr. K. L. Kwan, L.D.S.F.H., house surgeon at the Netherland Hospital, has been steadily working at the investigation of the plague bacillus for some months, and has given special attention to the depth to which it penetrates the soil. This question has been only touched on by the other specialists, with the result that a most unusual dispute arose, and therefore Dr. Kwan's report, the only one directed specially to this end, will be most valuable.

Dr. Kwan from the very first took a great interest in the experiments of Dr. Yersin and Professor Kitasato. When they announced the discovery of the bacillus in the buboes of patients, he was for some time unable to detect the bacillus himself; but he was working under several important disadvantages. On the 7th July, however, he made the discovery in the blood of a patient, and showed his specimen to Dr. Yersin. The latter was astonished, and said he would not have believed it if he had not seen it beyond any doubt; for up to that time the bacillus had only been found in buboes, not in the blood of patients, whereas this was from finger-tips. The credit of this discovery therefore belongs to Dr. Kwan.

As to the soil, Dr. Yersin's only experiment was with two or three inches of soil taken from a hole, three feet deep, left open twenty-four hours. That explains the warring which occurred. Dr. Kwan has patiently and quietly investigated at various depths—eight, ten, fifteen, and twenty inches—and has found bacilli in every case. There is absolutely no doubt about this. The next question is—how much if any of its virulence is lost as it gets deeper, and how much of the alleged loss of virulence is due to change in climate or other conditions; for the plague has disappeared with the advance of summer.

Dr. Kwan is exceedingly anxious to pursue his investigations, but is seriously hampered by lack of apparatus; for the Netherland Hospital has not the means it should have. There seems to be some difficulty about the young Chinese doctor obtaining the use of apparatus from elsewhere, which is greatly to be deplored, and we sincerely trust in the interests of humanity in general and Hongkong in particular that the difficulty will soon be overcome.

THE PLAGUE IN CANTON.  
The following letter has been forwarded to us, for publication, by the Secretary of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce (Mr. Fullerton Henderson):—

H. M. Consul-General,  
Canton, August 31st, 1894.

Sir,—With reference to previous correspondence on the subject of the recent outbreak of the plague in these parts, I have the honour to inform you that the disease had ceased to be epidemic here by the end of July when the people appeared no longer to trouble themselves about it. During the present month there have been sporadic cases; but yesterday, in reply to enquiries at the Plague Hospital in this city, I was informed that in neither of them had there been a single case of plague for several days, and that the large marsh hospital that had been erected to the west of the city especially for the plague patients was in course of removal. Further, the Superintendent Physician of the American Mission Hospital here wrote to me yesterday as follows:—"I am glad to say that no cases of plague have come to my notice for several weeks."—I have, &c.

(Signed) BYRON BAZZAN,  
Consul-General.

The Honorable Colonial Secretary,  
&c., &c., &c., Hongkong.

## THE D'UGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

The following report will be presented to the shareholders at the eleventh ordinary general meeting, to be held at the office of the company on Saturday, the 16th inst., at noon:—

The General Managers have now to submit to the Shareholders their Report on the eleventh year's working of the Company, ended 30th June, 1894. After paying all running expenses, Premium of Insurance, Remuneration to Consulting Committee and Auditors' fees, there remains a net profit of \$182,498 68, and with the consent of the Shareholders, it is proposed to appropriate this amount as follows:—To write off \$44,610.24 from the value of the Company's properties on 30th June last, being the equivalent of 8% thereon, and to pay a Dividend of 10% on the Capital of the Company, amounting to a further \$100,000, leaving a balance of \$37,888.44 to be carried forward. With reference to the amount outstanding against our late Agents, it will be noted that same has been reduced by \$1,014.18, and it is hoped a further sum will be received. In consequence of the work in connection with the foreshore reclamation, the Steamers have not been able to use the wharf since the middle of April last, and this has caused some inconvenience and expense. The compensation awarded in regard to same, \$14,000.00, is due for payment by the Government on the 15th October next; the question of a new wharf will be considered in proper course. Shareholders will be pleased to learn that the Surveyors' Reports on the condition of the fleet are highly satisfactory, the hulls, boilers, engines being in first class order. During the year under review the *Fernata* has passed Special Survey No. 2, and the *Thales* Special Survey No. 1. The amounts appearing as "Freights due" and "Accounts Receivable" on 30th June, have all been cleared since 30th June.

Consulting Committee.—The Committee now consists of Messrs D. R. Sassoon, C. J. Holliday and the Hon. J. J. Kewick. In terms of the Articles of Association, all these gentlemen retire, but, being eligible, offer themselves for re-election. They were re-elected by the Shareholders.

Auditors.—The present accounts have been audited by Messrs J. H. Cox and R. Lyall, who retire, but offer themselves for re-election.

DOUGLAS LAFRIE & Co.,  
General Managers.

TELEGRAMS.  
[COPYIED TO THE "CHINA MAIL"]  
(Via Southern Line).

LONDON, September 2nd, 1894.  
THE REPORTED ATTACK ON PORT ARTHUR.

H.M.S. *Repulse* has returned to Chefoo, and reports that the attack on Port Arthur is unfounded.

UNEASINESS IN NORTH CHINA.  
Foreigners in the Northern Ports are very uneasy owing to outrages on missionaries. They doubt the observance of the Edict lately issued for the protection of foreigners in China.

REINFORCEMENTS FOR THE DUTCH EAST INDIES.  
A detachment of the Colonial reserve forces leaves Holland on the 8th and another on the 20th instant, to reinforce the troops in the Dutch Indies.

THE COMTE DE PARIS.  
The Comte de Paris is slowly sinking, and has received the last Sacrament in the presence of his family.

THE CHINA-JAPAN WAR.  
[SPECIAL TO THE "CHINA MAIL"]

LI HUNG CHANG AND THE FLEET DENOUNCED.  
ANOTHER BATTLE IMMINENT.

SHANGHAI, 4th Sept., 2.42 p.m.  
Wu-tai-cheng, Governor of the Hubei Province, has gone to assist Li-hung-chang in conducting the war against Japan.

Li-hung-chang has been denounced by the Censors at Peking.

The Censors have also denounced the fleet as useless.

Generalissimo Yeh's army in Korea is reported to be hopelessly surrounded by the Japanese forces. Another battle is imminent.

THE CHINESE FLEET.  
Shanghai, August 29.

According to the strategical advice, the fleet is to be divided into two divisions. The first division led by the flag ship, the *Ting Yuen*, with the redoubtable *Ting on board*, is protesting (!) the Gulf of Pechili; the second division with the *Chien Yuen* (Vice-Admiral Ling Tai-tian) is to follow the transports with food, arms, and ammunition, &c., from Taku to the Chinese forces in Korea, while the *Nanyang* Squadron (nearly all of which are about the mouth and lower part of the Yangtze) are said to be co-operating with the land forces in Korea.—*Gazette*.

NEWS FROM THE NORTH.  
The *Lienhsing* and *Kwailin*, arrived yesterday from Taku. H.M.S. *Lionet* arrived there on the 27th, and as she went in, the forts manned the guns and opened her with them. The *Undenated* and *Phryne* were at Chefoo on Wednesday, the other vessels with the British Admiral have left. At Weihaiwei, there were only a small gunboat, the C.M.S.N. Co.'s steamer *Chien-yuen*, and another vessel. No war vessels were seen on the way down.

The Chinese at Ningpo are so afraid that the Japanese will visit that they have evacuated their city, that in addition to the forts and torpedo boats, they are still further strengthening the entrance to the river, by driving down piles in clusters of five where there is a depth of 13 feet at low water. Between the piles there is sufficient room for junks to pass through, but these spaces can be closed at short notice, two old lorries loaded with stones being in readiness to be sunk in the apertures should the Japanese appear.—*Daily News*.

A sad accident occurred at Arima, Japan, on the 22nd ult. Mrs. Abbey, of the American Presbyterian Mission, Nanking, took her little girl, between three and four years old, to bathe in a stream in one of the stream beds near the village. Suddenly the stream came down in spite, and the mother snatched up her little girl, but in trying to get to a place of safety, fell down, dropping the child, who was carried off by the torrent, and afterwards found drowned about twenty yards from the spot.

## THE MURDER OF A SCOTCH MISSIONARY.

On the evening of the 10th inst. the Rev. James A. Wylie, M.A., of the Scotch United Presbyterian Mission, Manchuria, was the victim of a dastardly outrage by Manchou soldiers on their way to the Korean frontier. The injuries were of such a nature that he only lingered on in an unconscious state for six days, expiring on the 16th. Manchuria has hitherto enjoyed comparative immunity from such outrages upon foreigners as have too often characterized the valley of the Yellow River. Liao-yang, where the attack took place, is a city of perhaps 80,000 inhabitants, 80 miles distant from Nowschang on the high road to Moukden. The Scotch Presbyterians have had a flourishing station established there for four years past. Their main property in the city consists of a members' chapel and street chapel on the High Street East; and a large hospital and dispensary, women's hospital and training-school and another chapel, all a good mile away from the city. A compound adjoining the High Street East, where the Rev. Mr. Wylie lived, while the other missionaries, a pastor and his wife, a doctor, and two missionary ladies, live in compounds adjoining the hospitals.

HOW THE ATTACK BEGAN.  
As you are aware, large companies of soldiers have lately been passing through the main road to the east, bringing here from the great high road through Manchuria, north and south. On the 10th instant a company of 200 Manchous from Kirin province under Li-hung-chang were quartered in the East Street. Late in the afternoon the Chinese sent a party of five or six men to the street chapel, and they entered the street chapel area at hand where preaching was going on at the time and very soon began a disturbance, which ended in the complete wreck of the chapel and the death of the missionaries.

The Chinese sent a party of five or six men to the street chapel, and they entered the street chapel area at hand where preaching was going on at the time and very soon began a disturbance, which ended in the complete wreck of the chapel and the death of the missionaries.

The Chinese sent a party of five or six men to the street chapel, and they entered the street chapel area at hand where preaching was going on at the time and very soon began a disturbance, which ended in the complete wreck of the chapel and the death of the missionaries.

The Chinese sent a party of five or six men to the street chapel, and they entered the street chapel area at hand where preaching was going on at the time and very soon began a disturbance, which ended in the complete wreck of the chapel and the death of the missionaries.

The Chinese sent a party of five or six men to the street chapel, and they entered the street chapel area at hand where preaching was going on at the time and very soon began a disturbance, which ended in the complete wreck of the chapel and the death of the missionaries.

The Chinese sent a party of five or six men to the street chapel, and they entered the street chapel area at hand where preaching was going on at the time and very soon began a disturbance, which ended in the complete wreck of the chapel and the death of the missionaries.

The Chinese sent a party of five or six men to the street chapel, and they entered the street chapel area at hand where preaching was going on at the time and very soon began a disturbance, which ended in the complete wreck of the chapel and the death of the missionaries.

The Chinese sent a party of five or six men to the street chapel, and they entered the street chapel area at hand where preaching was going on at the time and very soon began a disturbance, which ended in the complete wreck of the chapel and the death of the missionaries.

The Chinese sent a party of five or six men to the street chapel, and they entered the street chapel area at hand where preaching was going on at the time and very soon began a disturbance, which ended in the complete wreck of the chapel and the death of the missionaries.

The Chinese sent a party of five or six men to the street chapel, and they entered the street chapel area at hand where preaching was going on at the time and very soon began a disturbance, which ended in the complete wreck of the chapel and the death of the missionaries.

The Chinese sent a party of five or six men to the street chapel, and they entered the street chapel area at hand where preaching was going on at the time and very soon began a disturbance, which ended in the complete wreck of the chapel and the death of the missionaries.

The Chinese sent a party of five or six men to the street chapel, and they entered the street chapel area at hand where preaching was going on at the time and very soon began a disturbance, which ended in the complete wreck of the chapel and the death of the missionaries.

The Chinese sent a party of five or six men to the street chapel, and they entered the street chapel area at hand where preaching was going on at the time and very soon began a disturbance, which ended in the complete wreck of the chapel and the death of the missionaries.

The Chinese sent a party of five or six men to the street chapel, and they entered the street chapel area at hand where preaching was going on at the time and very soon began a disturbance, which ended in the complete wreck of the chapel and the death of the missionaries.

The Chinese sent a party of five or six men to the street chapel, and they entered the street chapel area at hand where preaching was going on at the time and very soon began a disturbance, which ended in the complete wreck of the chapel and the death of the missionaries.

The Chinese sent a party of five or six men to the street chapel, and they entered the street chapel area at hand where preaching was going on at the time and very soon began a disturbance, which ended in the complete wreck of the chapel and the death of the missionaries.

The Chinese sent a party of five or six men to the street chapel, and they entered the street chapel area at hand where preaching was going on at the time and very soon began a disturbance, which ended in the complete wreck of the chapel and the death of the missionaries.

The Chinese sent a party of five or six men to the street chapel, and they entered the street chapel area at hand where preaching was going on at the time and very soon began a disturbance, which ended in the complete wreck of the chapel and the death of the missionaries.

The Chinese sent a party of five or six men to the street chapel, and they entered the street chapel area at hand where preaching was going on at the time and very soon began a disturbance, which ended in the complete wreck of the chapel and the death of the missionaries.

The Chinese sent a party of five or six men to the street chapel, and they entered the street chapel area at hand where preaching was going on at the time and very soon began a disturbance, which ended in the complete wreck of the chapel and the death of the missionaries.

The Chinese sent a party of five or six men to the street chapel, and they entered the street chapel area at hand where preaching was going on at the time and very soon began a disturbance, which ended in the complete wreck of the chapel and the death of the missionaries.

The Chinese sent a party of five or six men to the street chapel, and they entered the street chapel area at hand where preaching was going on at the time and very soon began a disturbance, which ended in the complete wreck of the chapel and the death of the missionaries.

The Chinese sent a party of five or six men to the street chapel, and they entered the street chapel area at hand where preaching was going on at the time and very soon began a disturbance, which ended in the complete wreck of the chapel and the death of the missionaries.

The Chinese sent a party of five or six men to the street chapel, and they entered the street chapel area at hand where preaching was going on at the time and very soon began a disturbance, which ended in the complete wreck of the chapel and the death of the missionaries.

The Chinese sent a party of five or six men to the street chapel, and they entered the street chapel area at hand where preaching was going on at the time and very soon began a disturbance, which ended in the complete wreck of the chapel and the death of the missionaries.

The Chinese sent a party of five or six men to the street chapel, and they entered the street chapel area at hand where preaching was going on at the time and very soon began a disturbance, which ended in the complete wreck of the chapel and the death of the missionaries.

The Chinese sent a party of five or six men to the street chapel, and they entered the street chapel area at hand where preaching was going on at the time and very soon began a disturbance, which ended in the complete wreck of the chapel and the death of the missionaries.

The Chinese sent a party of five or six men to the street chapel, and they entered the street chapel area at hand where preaching was going on at the time and very soon began a disturbance, which ended in the complete wreck of the chapel and the death of the missionaries.

The Chinese sent a party of five or six men to the street chapel, and they entered the street chapel area at hand where preaching was going on at the time and very soon began a disturbance, which ended in the complete wreck of the chapel and the death of the missionaries.

The Chinese sent a party of five or six men to the street chapel, and they entered the street chapel area at hand where preaching was going on at the time and very soon began a disturbance, which ended in the complete wreck of the chapel and the death of the missionaries.

The Chinese sent a party of five or six men to the street chapel, and they entered the street chapel area at hand where preaching was going on at the time and very soon began a disturbance, which ended in the complete wreck of the chapel and the death of the missionaries.

The Chinese sent a party of five or six men to the street chapel, and they entered the street chapel area at hand where preaching was going on at the time and very soon began a disturbance, which ended in the complete wreck of the chapel and the death of the missionaries.

The Chinese sent a party of five or six men to the street chapel, and they entered the street chapel area at hand where preaching was going on at the time and very soon began a disturbance, which ended in the complete wreck of the chapel and the death of the missionaries.

The Chinese sent a party of five or six men to the street chapel, and they entered the street chapel area at hand where preaching was going on at the time and very soon began a disturbance, which ended in the complete wreck of the chapel and the death of the missionaries.

The Chinese sent a party of five or six men to the street chapel, and they entered the street chapel area at hand where preaching was going on at the time and very soon began a disturbance, which ended in the complete wreck of the chapel and the death of the missionaries.

The Chinese sent a party of five or six men to the street chapel, and they entered the street chapel area at hand where preaching was going on at the time and very soon began a disturbance, which ended in the complete wreck of the chapel and the death of the missionaries.

The Chinese sent a party of five or six men to the street chapel, and they entered the street chapel area at hand where preaching was going on at the time and very soon began a disturbance, which ended in the complete wreck of the chapel and the death of the missionaries.

The Chinese sent a party of five or six men to the street chapel, and they entered the street chapel area at hand where preaching was going on at the time and very soon began a disturbance, which ended in the complete wreck of the chapel and the death of the missionaries.

The Chinese sent a



